

CATHOLIC CLERGY  
MARCH IN LONDON

The Pope's Legate Wore His  
Scarlet Robes and Hat but  
Did Not Carry the Host.

## GREAT THROG OF CURIOUS

Catholic Element Cheered Heartily  
but Some of the Crowd Showed  
Open Hostility—A Number of  
Persons Painted in the  
Large Crowd.

London, Sept. 13.—A great procession of Catholic clergy, which brought to the Eucharistic Congress to an end, was held this afternoon and some of the English churchmen who planned it had never anticipated, Cardinal Yvonnell, the Pope's legate, walked at the head of the procession, wearing his scarlet robes and hat, but not carrying the host. He was accompanied by a body-guard of English peers, of whom the Duke of Norfolk was the most prominent, and a concourse of cardinals, archbishops and bishops, who were attired in ceremonial robes instead of vestments, which originally it had been proposed they should wear.

No such throngs of people have been seen in London since Queen Victoria's funeral, if even then. The purpose of Archbishop Bourne, the head of the Westminster diocese, and his associates, who arranged the procession, had been to have the host carried through the streets in the rear of Westminster cathedral, so that the great body of Catholics who were unable to participate in any of the services within the cathedral should have an opportunity of joining in the Eucharistic observance and of seeing all the ecclesiastics present in London on this memorable occasion.

## HOUSETOPS CROWDED.

Long before the hour set for the ceremony, it was impossible to get near the line of march and windows and the tops of houses were crowded. The police had not expected such crowds and met with much opposition in their attempts to keep the path clear, which they hardly succeeded in doing so that the papal legate and his followers had to push their way through a narrow lane, being frequently and unpleasantly jostled about. A number of persons painted in the crowd.

## EXERCISES OF THE DAY.

The last day of the congress opened with pontifical mass in the cathedral, which was celebrated by the papal legate and at which all the cardinals, archbishops and bishops, and many others of the clergy assisted. The great edifice was crowded, the service following with rapid attention the sermon of Cardinal Gibbons, who preached eloquently. In closing his sermon Cardinal Gibbons said:

"Take a loyal, personal interest in all that concerns the temporal and spiritual welfare of your cherished country. No one should be a drone in the social hive. Let no man be an indifferent spectator of the civil and political events occurring around him. When we are enrolled in the army of the Lord, our duty to our country is not diminished, but increased. As you all enjoy the protection of a strong and enlightened government, so should each man have a share in sustaining the burden of its responsibility. Above all, take an abiding and vital interest in all that affects the welfare of your holy religion. Let the words of the psalmist be your inspiring watchword: 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I do not remember thee, if I make not Jerusalem the beginning of my joy.'"

## THE GREAT PROCESSION.

As the head of the procession emerged from the cathedral, the cheer went up which was repeated as cardinal after cardinal came slowly out, followed by the archbishops, bishops, minor prelates of the church and a great army of well-supplied men, singing hymns. Most of the prelates carried their vestments over their arms, but the legate was in full dress, his scarlet robes and red hat lending distinction to his commanding figure. The hands of the Pope's representative which were to have carried the host, showed continual blessings upon the people who reverently bowed the knee.

## A FRIGHTFUL CRUSH.

In the streets surrounding the cathedral, the crush was so great that the police had to use force to clear the way. At one place where several streets converged the crush was so great that the spectators broke up the procession, but the police, stationed at this point in strong force, managed eventually to clear a narrow lane through which the papal legate and the others passed in single file. The crush here was frightful, for half an hour and the police had to use heroic measures. Many women and not a few men fainted and those who were found with fainting and those who were found with fainting and those who were found with fainting.

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for Harvard University, gives you  
for 6 months, 110. School Journal  
and Introductory Lesson Free. En-  
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11. Wat

HOUSE  
WORK

Thousands of American women  
in our homes are daily sacrificing  
their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat  
and pretty, the children well dressed  
and tidy, women overdo. A female  
weakness or displacement is often  
brought on and they suffer in silence,  
drifting along from bad to worse,  
knowing well that they ought to  
have help to overcome the pains and  
aches which daily make life a burden.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S  
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing,  
as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of  
Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P.  
Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work,  
owing to the female trouble from which  
I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-  
ble Compound helped me wonderfully,  
and I am so well that I can do as big a  
day's work as I ever did. I wish every  
sick woman would try it."

## FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pink-  
ham's Vegetable Compound, made  
from roots and herbs, has been the  
standard remedy for female ills,  
and has positively cured thousands of  
women who have been troubled with  
displacements, inflammation, ulceration,  
fibroid tumors, irregularities,  
periodic pains, backache, that bear-  
ing-down feeling, flatulency, indiges-  
tion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.  
Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick  
women to write her for advice.  
She has guided thousands to  
health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

edial the prelates passed through  
avenues of kneeling adherents of their  
faith the curious and any who might  
have come to see being crowded out  
of the vicinity. At one or two points  
further away however the processions  
had practically to force a passage  
through the crowds who broke through  
the police lines. At one place where  
several streets converged the crush  
was so great that the spectators broke  
up the procession, but the police, sta-  
tioned at this point in strong force,  
managed eventually to clear a narrow  
lane through which the papal legate  
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and not a few men fainted and those  
who were found with fainting and those  
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## GIVES CORRESPONDENCE.

Archbishop Bourne, Shows Why the  
Host Was Not Carried through  
Streets of London.

London, Sept. 14.—Archbishop Bourne  
has sent to the newspapers a copy of the  
correspondence which he received from  
the change in the plans for the Catholic  
procession, from which it appears that  
Premier Asquith sent Thursday to the  
archbishop through the Marquis of Ripon,  
lord privy seal, the first intimation of  
his wish that the ceremony of carrying  
the host through the streets be abandoned.

Archbishop Bourne, in reply, sent to  
the premier a long statement of his  
views, protesting against changing the  
plans and declining to accede to the pre-  
mier's request unless the latter accepted  
full responsibility. He pointed out  
that a similar procession had taken  
place in many parts of England with-  
out hindrance of any kind and said he  
would under no circumstances agree to  
an agreement that would place Catho-  
licism in the position of being tolerated  
under certain conditions. The archbishop  
in conclusion said:

"Are you prepared at this last moment,  
when special trains have been ordered  
from the provinces, thousands of poor  
people having paid their fares to come  
to London; when the press of the whole  
world is watching this congress, to put  
to dishonor not only myself but the  
Catholic bishops of the whole Empire  
and make us now before our colleagues  
of the United States and every quarter  
of the globe that the hospitality of the  
capital of the Empire is not what they  
supposed it to be and that your ministry  
is unable to face the threats of a few  
fanatical persons?"

On Friday Home Secretary Gladstone  
wrote from Scotland to Archbishop  
Bourne, supporting Premier Asquith's re-  
quest, but at the same time admitting  
that he did not think any reasonable per-  
son could object to such a procession.

From that on, the negotiations were  
continued through an official of the home  
secretary's office and when the matter  
was settled both Mr. Asquith and Mr.  
Gladstone, whose communications all  
were couched in most courteous terms,  
expressed their personal thanks to  
Archbishop Bourne, assuring him that  
every precaution would be taken to pro-  
tect the procession from insult or an-  
noyance and to insure respect and  
courtesy to the distinguished guests.

FINANCIAL  
REVIEW

Ease of Money Market Has Un-  
duly Stimulated Specula-  
tion.

## PRICES WERE READJUSTED

Hopes of Bumper Grain Crops Blasted  
by the Government's September  
First Estimates—Lack of Im-  
provement in Railroad  
Earnings the Cause.

New York, Sept. 13.—Last week's on-  
slaught in the stock market still showed  
the stimulating effect of the redun-  
dant condition of the money market in  
further rise in prices in the early part  
of the week. The sharp reaction which  
accompanied the small flurry in the call  
money market of the latter part of the  
week was a striking testimony to the  
position of the money market. The abundance  
of funds which could be procured on call at one per  
cent, or under constituted a strong fac-  
tor for taking on of stock holdings and  
the making up of prices. The operations  
of speculation, which is now in evidence,  
to a limited circle of very wealthy specu-  
lators, would be that the active dealings  
on the stock exchange were not effecting  
any widespread distribution of  
stocks. There is equal agreement, on the  
other hand, that substantial holders  
of stocks have shown little disposi-  
tion to market their holdings in spite of  
the attractive level to which prices  
have been lifted.

The readjustment of prices was justified  
in the minds of its promoters by the  
low interest for money compared with  
the return of securities and by the re-  
vival in business activity.

That the money condition was  
outwardly the business improvement  
was a dominant influence on the  
stock market has been growing  
evident. The market has been in the  
revision called for of some of the earlier  
estimates of the latter factor. The hopes  
at one time entertained of bumper grain  
crops have disappeared in face of the  
government's estimate of the September  
1st condition published last week. The  
promise of good average crops and at  
profitable prices, which is now in prob-  
able prospect, does not alter the necessity  
for speculative readjustment of earlier and  
more sanguine estimates. The moderate  
rate of recuperation in the iron and steel  
trade and the lack of evidence that  
like admittance influence upon excess  
of speculation.

The opinion of the small extent to  
which investment holdings of stocks are  
being marketed finds an exception in the  
case of foreign holdings, of which few  
offerings are coming home. This is be-  
lieved to form an important element in  
the persistent strength of the foreign  
exchange market which brought a re-  
vival of talk of possible gold exports  
during the week.

Preparations for coming govern-  
ment loans are prompting the strength-  
ening of the central banks abroad and  
the lifting of money rates which this  
tends to force securities into the  
American market for sale from the  
foreign quarters. Demands from the  
foreign market for currency to move the  
crops, while belated and still light,  
are beginning to make some inroad on  
New York banking reserves. The strength  
of the foreign exchange market at  
this season, with all these things  
considered leaves something to be  
explained. The money market is due  
to the state of practical inflation of  
bank notes. Not more than \$17,  
000,000 of the \$30,000,000 sudden ex-  
pansion in bank notes which followed  
the panic last fall has been retired, in  
spite of the redundant money condi-  
tions which have developed since.  
The automatic pressure for retirement  
is seen in the numerous current re-  
demptions of these notes by presenta-  
tion at the treasury.

## WILL NOT ADMIT NEGROES.

An Iowa College Has Drawn the Color  
Line—Baptist Protest.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13.—Highland  
Park College, of Des Moines, has drawn  
the color line. This is the first Iowa edu-  
cational institution to exclude negroes  
and the action has caused resentment  
among the thousands of negroes in the  
State.

The negro Baptist associations of Iowa  
and Nebraska, in session here yesterday,  
condemned the college's action and de-  
clared it the greatest setback the race  
has had in Iowa.

Highland Park College has an enroll-  
ment of 250 students and several neg-  
roes have been in the classes. President  
Longwell, in announcing the drawing of  
the color line, declared he had nothing  
personally against the blacks, that they  
had conducted themselves well, but that  
the white students compelled the action  
by refusing to attend chapel or to walk  
into classes with the negroes.

## L. M. SHAW BANKER AGAIN.

Accepts Presidency of First Mortgage  
& Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

New York, Sept. 13.—Wall Street learned  
yesterday that Leslie M. Shaw, former  
secretary of the treasury, has accepted  
the presidency of the First Mortgage &  
Trust company of Philadelphia, a con-  
cern organized last spring, which does a  
bond business principally. Mr. Shaw has  
not been at his own home in New York  
for some weeks, but negotiations have  
been on between Mr. Shaw and the Philadel-  
phia bank most of the summer.

When ex-Secretary retired from the  
presidency of the Carnegie Trust com-  
pany last winter because he and Charles  
C. Dickinson, now head of the trust com-  
pany, could not agree he said that he in-  
tended to put in his time writing his  
memoirs. Within the last few months  
he has made no secret to his friends of  
his desire to get into the banking busi-  
ness again.

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Tuttle's Elixir  
Insure sound horses. Cure all  
diseases. No more horse doctors.  
Tuttle's Elixir Co., Boston, Mass.  
Write for all details. Send 2c  
for temporary relief, if any.

## WINSTON CHURCHILL WED.

British Cabinet Minister Married to  
Miss Hooper.

London, Sept. 13.—Winston Spencer  
Churchill, president of the board of trade,  
was married in this city yesterday after-  
noon to Clementine, daughter of the late  
Sir Henry Montagu Hooper, who for 32  
years was secretary for Lloyd's.

The wedding took place at St. Margaret's  
Church, the little edifice, where so many  
fashionable weddings have taken place.  
About 80 persons, including the leaders  
of both political parties, and persons  
prominent in society, witnessed the cere-  
mony.

The bishop of St. Asaph conducted the  
ceremony, and Bishop Welton, who was  
Mr. Churchill's headmaster at Harrow,  
afterwards delivered an address to the  
newly married couple.

Mr. Churchill's best man was Lord  
Hugh Cecil, while the bride was at-  
tended by mother and brother. The  
bridesmaids were Nellie Hooper, a sister  
of the bride, her cousins, Made-  
laine White and the Hon. Valentin  
Stanley, Horatia Seymour and Claire  
Frewen. The bride was clad in a dress  
of white velvet.

A reception was held afterward at  
Lady St. Heller's in Portland place,  
where several hundred presents were  
displayed.

Later the couple took a train for  
Blenheim. After the visit they will go  
to Berlin until the opening of Parlia-  
ment.

When you see the name Rydale in an  
advertisement or on a remedy it is a sure  
sign that the remedy advertised is com-  
pounded from the prescription of a spec-  
ialist. A specialist in a certain disease  
knows more about, and is better fitted  
to treat that disease than anyone else,  
and that is the reason why the Rydale  
Remedies never fail to relieve and so  
often cure the troubles for which they  
are recommended. Rydale's Stomach  
Tablets, for Indigestion and Dyspepsia;  
Rydale's Liver Tablets for Liver and  
Bile; Rydale's Tonic, for a system  
build and sure cure for Chills and  
Malaria; and Rydale's Cough Elixir for  
all kinds of coughs and bronchial trou-  
bles, are four prescriptions of the best  
specialist and will do all that medicine  
can do. J. W. O'Sullivan, Burlington,  
Shanley & Estey, Winoski.

## A LITTLE LAND

MEANS LIBERTY.

Cultivation of Small Areas Insures  
Independence.

For the city dweller who decides to en-  
ter upon his heritage, market-gardening  
and poultry are the open sesame, says  
Bolton Hall in October Dellatorre. Both  
industries require little capital and yield  
quick returns. The former is possibly the  
less arduous and more profitable. One  
acre of land will suffice to begin. It is  
hard to believe that the small farmer  
can make a living out of a few acres of  
land. The farmer of Japan has been  
extravagant. The farmers of Japan  
have built upon less than 15,000 square  
miles of arable land, a tract of, say, half  
the size of Indiana, an agriculture which  
feeds forty-five millions! Sometimes a  
smaller nation may teach a larger, and  
we, who are learning the lesson of a  
little land and liberty, may well study  
the garden of Japan. And it is not alone  
here that intensive agriculture has  
proved the richness of our inheritance.

The small farms on the island of Jersey  
in the English channel, about the size of  
Staten Island in New York harbor, sup-  
port 90,000 inhabitants. A plot of two  
and one-half acres in Philadelphia yields  
in one season vegetables and flowers  
worth \$100.

No one has yet reached the heights  
of intensive agriculture. The usual yield  
of a vegetable garden is two or three  
cents per square foot, four cents being  
considered an exceptional yield. Yet I  
have known a vegetable garden, planted  
in May and abandoned in October, to  
yield eight cents a square foot, a sum  
which would enable a family to live  
largely on the garden produce maintained  
during the entire season. With the new  
er and better understanding of chemistry  
and of the feeding of plants, there have  
developed possibilities within a small  
area that a few years ago would not have  
been dreamed of.

There is a tiny, two-acre place in Penn-  
sylvania that yields a comfortable living  
to the farmer. The farmer of Pennsylvania  
has proved the richness of our inheritance.  
Early and late vegetables form the main  
portion of the produce; but to these  
grapevines have been added. The vines  
are supported by trellises. In the early  
spring lettuce is grown on the ground be-  
tween, and in the late summer when the  
leaves shade, violets are grown. From  
the small garden, mushrooms, vegetables,  
grapes and violets, is netted a sum large  
enough to insure independence.

## GENIUS HEIR TO MILLIONS.

To Inherit an English Estate and Per-  
haps a Barony.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

John Ford, who lives over his little  
shop on Tenth st., below Walnut  
down the road, is the heir to an English  
estate that he is the heir to an estate  
worth \$100,000 and possibly includes the  
old family mansion of Sir John Robert  
Carmichael, at 12 Sussex place, Regent's  
Park, London, and a romance of half a  
century is bound up in it.

John Ford is a genius in a way. He  
never learned a trade or studied a  
subject, but he is a genius in a way.  
He never studied music, but he is a  
genius in a way. He never studied  
science, but he is a genius in a way.  
He never studied art, but he is a genius  
in a way. He never studied literature,  
but he is a genius in a way. He never  
studied history, but he is a genius in a  
way. He never studied philosophy, but  
he is a genius in a way. He never stud-  
ied religion, but he is a genius in a way.

## NEW JAIL FOR THAW.

Will Be Sent to White Plains To-day  
to Await Hearing.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Harry  
K. Thaw will be transferred on Monday  
from the Dutchess county jail to the  
jail at White Plains, where he will be  
under an order issued by Supreme  
Court Justice Mills, at a special term in  
this city, yesterday.

The White Plains jail was selected  
because Thaw's habeas corpus proceed-  
ings, under which he hopes to obtain a  
jury trial upon his sanity, will be heard  
by Justice Mills at White Plains on  
Sept. 21. Thaw would have been trans-  
ferred to White Plains then, and Judge  
Mills' new order simply sends him back  
there a week earlier than intended.

The application was made by Edward  
P. Perkins, attorney for Sheriff Robert  
W. Chanler, who has never liked be-  
ing the custodian of Thaw, and who took  
advantage of the report of Secretary  
McLaughlin of the State prison commis-  
sion on conditions in the Poughkeepsie  
jail to ask the court to transfer Thaw.  
Charles Morehouse, attorney for  
Thaw, made no opposition, saying that  
he and his client would cheerfully abide  
by whatever decision Judge Mills might  
make.

## WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

How General Apathy Was Houted All  
along the Line in Vermont.

(From the Randolph Herald.)

Interest in the Vermont campaign grew  
rapidly toward its close. The apathy of  
the early weeks gave way to a real  
awakening. Chairman Williams put a  
lot of intelligent hard work into the  
campaign, carrying it on in a business-  
like way that counted. Candidate Prouty  
helped his cause materially by his  
frank talks on the stump, and his de-  
parted rival Zed S. Stanton, pulled a  
laboring oar in behalf of the ticket. The  
out-of-State speakers, though not numer-  
ous, did their part, but home orators had  
to supply most of the calls. Newspaper  
advertising, correspondence and pamphlet  
work all bore a prominent part in  
getting out the vote. One cannot point  
to many errors of omission or commis-  
sion. On the whole the campaign was  
splendidly conducted from the beginning.  
General apathy suffered a complete re-  
vival.

## THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

(From the St. Johnsbury Republican.)

Will the Legislature stand pat on the  
hedg-hog schedule, or is the tariff to  
be changed?

## THE DROUTH IN VERMONT.

(From the Bennington Banner.)

The water conditions in some parts of  
Vermont are getting serious. In Frank-  
lin and Orleans counties there has been  
little rain since early in June and  
streams and wells have gone dry. It is  
said that over Vermont the roads are  
drier and dustier than ever before. The  
drouth in Bennington county is not as  
severe as in other parts of the State  
owing to the showers here but fall feed is  
very short and the milk and butter pro-  
ducts are falling off daily. Some of the  
milkmen are obliged to cut their cus-  
tomers short in their milk supply.

## SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

(From the Bristol Herald.)

All grades of refined sugar were ad-  
vanced 10 cents a hundred pounds yester-  
day in the New York market. Won-  
der if Vermont's election caused it?

## GOOD EXAMPLE FOR VERMONT.

(From the Rutland News.)

Three hundred and twenty-one Massa-  
chusetts towns are to plant trees upon  
tracts of land at the instance of the  
State forester. Other States denuded of  
timber should follow this excellent  
example. The movement is one fraught  
with vast importance to the American  
of the future.

## The Vermont Constitution.

(From the Rutland Herald.)

Two years from this autumn, accord-  
ing to the constitution of Vermont, the  
Senate may propose amendments to that  
ancient document. According to article  
25 and section 1, of the articles of amend-  
ment, the Senate may, by a vote of two-thirds  
of its members, make proposals of amend-  
ment to the constitution of the State.

It is a serious business, apparently.  
Nothing of the kind may be done offhand  
or without due consideration. If the pro-  
posed amendments—and naturally enough,  
there may be a protracted discussion of  
each one—are "concurrent" by a major-  
ity of the members of the House, they  
may then be spread upon the records of  
both Houses, published in the principal  
newspapers of the State and referred to  
the next General Assembly.

After lying in the public incubator for  
two years, one might expect that a mere  
confirmation would be necessary in 1912.  
But no, if, by any chance, that Assembly  
should concur in the amendments of their  
predecessors, then must the devoted arti-  
cles be submitted "to a direct vote of the  
freemen of the State," whereupon, a ma-  
jority appearing in their behalf, they  
shall become a part of the constitution.

It is plain that the fathers of the con-  
stitution had no very great opinion of  
the wisdom and virtue of either the peo-  
ple or their representatives. Neither did  
they propose that the constitution itself  
should be lightly dealt with. Adopted on  
the 2nd day of July, 1777, when Vermont  
stood absolutely alone as an independent  
republic, refused admission to the Union,  
courted by Great Britain and harried by  
New York, such a document, the argu-  
ment, must be preserved with some par-  
ticularity.

Accordingly, a council of censors was  
provided for, to be elected every seven  
years and to hold office for one year,  
whose principal duty was "to inquire  
whether the constitution had been pre-  
served inviolate during the last septen-  
nium." They might also recommend  
amendments thereto, order the repeal of  
laws that conflicted therewith, inquire  
whether public taxes had been justly levied,  
whether the laws had been enforced and  
whether the legislative and executive  
branches of the government had perform-  
ed their duties as guardians of the peo-  
ple.

Thirteen of these councils were held,  
the first in 1785 and the last in 1869. The  
constitutional convention of 1870 abol-  
ished

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moisture proof packages.  
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## GETTING INTO WHO'S WHO.

How Miss Peck Is Enlarging Her  
Measure of Success.

The papers recently have been full  
of the mountain climbing feats of Miss  
Annie Smith Peck of Providence, R. I.,  
the Hartford Times. The last was reach-  
ing the top of Mount Huescarin in Peru.  
The mountain, according to her account,  
is 25,000 feet high. It has never  
been ascended before, although Miss  
Peck herself came within 100 feet of the  
summit a few weeks ago. The ascent  
of this mountain involves more than  
strength, skill and perseverance.

The native belief that it is the haunt  
of a powerful spirit which resents human  
intrusion has played a great part in  
frustrating earlier attempts, because the  
native guides had no heart for the high-  
er slopes. Miss Peck's record as a mount-  
ain climber covers a number of years.  
She made the first ascent of Orizaba,  
Mexico, in 1871, and she is said to be  
the first woman who ascended the Mat-  
telson. Probably on the strength of the  
conquest of Sorata her name now  
appears in "Who's Who in America,"  
although it did not before 1905. Almost  
all that is written about her refers to her  
mountain climbing. No one would imag-  
ine that she has any other claim to dis-  
tinction unless he consults the record.

All this is natural, but it is worth  
while to note that Miss Peck has dis-  
tinguished herself in other ways, quite  
as important, but not so much to the  
popular taste. It is the old story of the  
comparative appreciation of scholar-  
ship and athletics. Miss Peck's at-  
tainments in the less popular depart-  
ment deserve some consideration. It  
is to be hoped that such as have read  
thus far will not stop here, but spend  
a minute or two on a rather un-  
pleasant course of study and acquain-  
tance with her. She was born in Providence,  
R. I., and after graduating from the  
high school and the normal school went  
to the University of Michigan, where she  
received the degree of A. B. in 1878  
and that of A. M. on examination in  
1881. Then she went to Germany, where  
she studied German and music and then  
to the American School of Classical Studies  
at Athens. She was the first woman  
student and there she specialized in  
Greek and archaeology. This took her  
up to 1886, and her equipment was wholly  
beyond the common. Then she came  
home and taught school two terms in  
Providence. A little later she was pre-  
ceptress in Saginaw, Mich., high school,  
then teacher of mathematics in Bartholomew's  
school for girls in Cincinnati,  
then preceptress in the Montclair, N. J.,  
high school, then professor of Latin at  
Purdue University and instructor in  
German and elocution, then professor of  
Latin at Smith College. In 1887 she began  
giving public lectures on Greek and Ro-  
man archaeology, and since 1899 has lec-  
tured in public. Note the variety of  
subjects with which she has dealt, apart  
from her specialty. It is worth while  
to record also that besides lecturing she  
has written much for newspapers and  
magazines, and has done useful explora-  
tion, apart from mountain climbing. But  
she does not seem to have been in the  
public eye in the way to suggest her  
inclusion in "Who's Who" until her dis-  
plays of courage and endurance in climb-  
ing mountains were known.

In this there is no reflection on the  
publishers of that very useful book.  
They provide what they have found by  
experience most people want to have.  
If there is any fault it is that the pub-  
lishers, which cares nothing for in-  
tellectual progress in comparison with  
that which is physical or sensational.  
An ungrateful author of a cheap,  
sensational novel cannot be left out,  
but a scholar who distinguishes her-  
self in her own field does not arouse  
more interest than one of the same  
kind in college.

## LOUISIANA AND THE LEPEERS.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

The so-called colony is an asylum or  
home provided by the State of Louisi-  
ana and maintained by it, where lepers  
are under the control of mild and hu-  
mane regulations and receive regular  
and expert medical treatment, with the  
result that not a few patients have been  
cured and the condition of others a-  
meliorated and improved. The institution  
is governed by a State board and the  
internal arrangements are in the hands  
of a group of sisters of charity. The  
Lepers' Home of Louisiana occupies the  
buildings and a tract of land formerly  
part of a large sugar plantation. Addi-  
tional buildings for the